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BY THE SENATE,

MARCH 17, 1868.

Read and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

By order,

A. GASSAWAY,

Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

TO EXAMINE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE

REFORMATORY

AND

Benevolent Institutions

OF THE STATE.

ANNAPOLIS:

WM. THOMPSON, OF R., PRINTER.

1868.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the

General Assembly of Maryland:

The undersigned, the Joint Committee appointed by your Honorable Body for the purpose of visiting and examining the condition of the Maryland Penitentiary, the House of Refuge, the Maryland Hospital, and other reformatory and benevolent institutions in which the State is interested, would respectfully report, that in the discharge of the duty assigned them, they visited the Maryland Penitentiary, made a thorough inspection of this prison of the State, and were materially assisted in its labors, in that connection, by the Directors and Warden of that institution.

The apparent healthful condition of the convicts, and their cleanly appearance, indicated that everything consistent with the necessary restrictions of prison discipline, had been done for them which experience and human foresight could suggest, to maintain a desirable sanitary condition, and the medical records of the prison exhibit the fact that appearances in that connection have not proved deceitful.

The alacrity, seemingly, with which the prisoners plied themselves to their tasks, gave to the place more the semblance of a thriving manufacturing village, than of a penitentiary department of workshops, where labor is inflicted as a part of the penalty for infractions of the law. Those thus engaged really exhibited upon their faces expressions of cheerfulness, in striking contrast with the stolid countenances of such as were unemployed.

At the date of the examination the inmates numbered 700, and were divided in sexes and colors as follows:

281 White Males.
6 " Females.

287 Total Whites.

337 Black Males.
76 " Females.

413 Total Blacks.

The numbers employed under contract at mechanical labor were divided as follows:

At broom and cedar and oak ware work, 71 white males, and 57 colored males. Total, 128.

At manufacturing of cabinet ware, 57 white males, and 34 black males. Total, 91.

At tin can work, 30 white males, and 26 black males. Total, 56.

At shoemaking, 29 white males, and 6 black males. Total, 35.

Making the gross number of white males 187, and the gross number of black males 123.

There are, also, under contract at paper match-box making 40 colored females. Total engaged under contract, 350 persons. With the exception of those engaged in washing, cleaning up and cooking, the balance have no work to perform, and hence are a "dead expense" to the State.

It is gratifying to be able to say, that the comfortable and cleanly clothing of the prisoners, the bed and bedding, appointments of the dormitories of the prison, the general appearance of the grounds, and the workshop departments, all evidence the most faithful and effective management upon the part of those charged with conducting the institution.

Such, however, has been the very great increase of prisoners for the last two years, that it has produced a truly lamentable deficiency of sleeping room. The accommodations in this respect are not more than ample for the comfort of four hundred. There are but 320 single cells or rooms in the eastern dormitory, and 64 of these should not, with a due regard for the physical condition of the convicts, be occupied for sleeping apartments. In the old or west wing of the prison, the sleeping apartments are much larger than those of the east wing, and might, if space was the only desideratum, accommodate four persons to each room. These are now occupied by nine to each apartment, which is much beyond their proper capacity. This is objectionable, not only on the score of the health of the occupants, but it is to be regretted, because in the contact of numbers it opens the door for plots and contrivances for prison escapes, and becomes a school-house in the teaching of crime, and by familiar recitals of offenses, places upon the horrid image of vice a comelier front. Notwithstanding this expedient necessarily adopted for the want of room, the Warden has been compelled to sleep in a single room (measuring less than fifty feet each way) one hundred and sixty colored male prisoners. In such

a condition of affairs, if an infectious or contagious disease should make an incursion within the walls of the prison, the mortality therefrom would be startling.

In the judgment of the Committee, the General Assembly should not longer delay the investing the Directors of the institution with the full authority for constructing proper dormitory departments, and the placing at their disposal the amplest means to that end. Considerations of humanity suggest that the work should be promptly accomplished.

The financial condition of the State, and the great weight of taxation that is pressing down the energies of its citizens, render it, in the judgment of the Committee, inexpedient either to purchase a site elsewhere and construct thereon suitable buildings, or to purchase additional grounds on the northern or eastern limits of the prison walls, with a view of erecting buildings on the new space acquired. The first measure would, it is believed, involve an outlay of a million dollars, and the one last named would, perhaps, cost three hundred thousand dollars.

It would, to be sure, be most desirable to extend the boundaries of the prison; but it is the opinion of the Directors that both of the measures of improvement referred to, are dispensible under the existing condition of things viewed in connection with a depleted State Treasury and a tax burthened people. They think that two buildings for dormitory departments of the capacity of 80 by 40 feet, of five stories, might be erected, one on the right, and the other on the left of the inner gate of the prison, capable of accommodating at least 250 prisoners; and if further additional departments should in the future be rendered necessary, additions could be made to the wash house building for the accommodation of the female convicts, and the room which the last named now occupy, could be used for the accommodation of the males. The whole cost of these improvements will require an appropriation of sixty or seventy thousand dollars.

There is in your Committee no division of sentiment upon the theory that the State should do one of three things, and that is to purchase a new site on the margin of the city boundary, and erect buildings thereon for all the purposes of the institution, or extend the boundaries of the present site, and erect buildings thereon, or make the improvements last named in the preceding paragraph.

To the General Assembly the arbitrament of the question is submitted, as one invoked by considerations of humanity.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Upon their visit to this institution, the Committee were cordially received by Dr. J. J. Graves, in behalf of the Board of Managers, and were courteously shown throughout the

premises. After a satisfactory investigation of its conduct, the fact was made known that the Managers desire the usual annual appropriation of $15,000, for the year 1869, in view of the biennial session of the General Assembly. The Board oppose the enactment of any law prohibiting them from contracting for the employment of the boys committed to their care, as by this means, they are enabled to keep them employed, encouraging and inculcating habits of industry, and preventing the mischievous results of idleness, which are too well known to require recapitulation; and beside, they are enabled by their system of labor to aid in no inconsiderable degree in the support of the Institution. The buildings are in a cleanly and generally satisfactory condition, the only matter of particular objection striking the attention of your Committee, being the cold and cheerless condition of the cells which these young "incorrigibles" are compelled to occupy for sleeping apartments.

In conclusion it may be well to add that the institution appears remarkably free from the diseases incident to such a large collection of children. The annual report of the institution in detail will, doubtless, be laid before your Honorable Body, from which you will be able to learn many matters of interest.

On the 31st December, 1867, there were 358 inmates, 337 boys and 21 girls. During the year there were 537 inmates.

We recommend a continuance of the usual annual appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for the year 1869.

THE MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Your Committee made a thorough examination of the spacious buildings and grounds of this institution. One-half of the buildings are appropriated to the accommodation of the lunatic paupers of the State, and the other to the use of such insane persons as are supported at the expense of their friends. For each pauper lunatic, the county from which he is sent, pays $200 per year. The receipts from paying patients, constitutes about two-thirds of the revenue of the institution. The average aggregate revenue is about $30,000, out of which the expenses of the institution are defrayed, including minor repairs and improvements from year to year. Last year $8,208.97 were expended in improvements and repairs.

The buildings require thorough repainting, and some minor repairs are still needed. Without enumerating in detail all the improvements needed, it is respectfully suggested an appropriation of about $8,000, would render the place respectable in appearence and comfortable to the inmates.

Since the year 1833, an interval of 35 years, but six appropriations have been made by the State, aggregating $79,500, an average of $2,277 a year. Of this amount $30,000 was

used in building the west wing. The completion of the Insane Asylum at Catonsville, Baltimore county, is also suggested as desirable, in view of the fact that the Maryland Hospital is now full; applications from six counties having been recently refused for want of accommodation. The Medical Superintendent, Dr. John Fonerden, with his Assistant, Dr. G. Lane Taneyhill, are assiduous in their efforts for the comfort of those placed under their care, and the other officers appear to be equally efficient. We recommend an appropriation of eight thousand dollars

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Upon the visit of the Committee to this praiseworthy institution, they were met by a delegation of the Managers and the efficient Superintendent, Mr. Wm. C. Palmer, who conducted them throughout the entire building, which they found admirably suited for the purpose to which it is devoted. This Society has been in existence about seven years, and during that time upwards of 700 children have been taken from the streets of the city and cared for at the "Home," until good homes in the country were provided for them. It is sustained chiefly by private subscriptions and a small appropriation from the city and State, and it is recommended to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly, judging from the character of the officers, that the money will be judiciously expended. We recommend an annual appropriation of five hundred dollars for two years.

THE BOYS HOME.

This is another of those charitable Institutions, which have sprung up in Baltimore within the past few years, and seems destined to be productive of much good in its operations. Very convenient accommodations have been provided for the inmates, all of whom are required to work in aid of the support of the institution. The children are regularly taught in the rudiments of an education, and the boys are encouraged to earn their own livelihood.

From the moment of entrance, the inmates are impressed with the necessity of work as a means of securing true independence in the world. In a word, the institution is designed to "shelter and protect destitute homeless boys; to furnish them with food, raiment and lodging; to stimulate them to honest efforts to earn their own livelihood; to instruct them, after working hours, in moral and religious truth, and in the rudiments of education, and to aid and encourage them out of their vagrancy and ignorance, to rise up into a better life of virtue, industry and usefulness." Mr. Henry Bittleston, the Superintendent, seems a very capable and earnest man. An appropriation in aid of the "Boys Home" would be very

acceptable to those engaged in this good work, be it ever so meagre in amount. An annual appropriation of $500 for two years is recommended.

THE BALTIMORE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

One of the most admirably arranged institutions in the State is this one. Its object is to take from the abodes of wretchedness and sorrow, the helpless Orphans, and by proper training, prepare them for a life's great duties here, and a good inheritance hereafter. An incalculable amount of good has been done by it since its inauguration, sixty-nine years ago, during which time no assistance has been received from the State. Many of those who were among the first to experince its benefits, have grown up to be good citizens, and in their gray hairs bless the Baltimore Orphan Asylum. Surely, such an appropriation as the Managers ask, will be made with cordiality. The petition of those in charge is herewith appended for consideration marked A.

An appropriation of three thousand dollars annually for two years is recommended.

[A.]

To the Honorable,

The General Assembly of Maryland:

The undersigned, on behalf of the Managers of the "Baltimore Orphan Asylum," respectfully petition your Honorable Body for an appropriation to aid in supporting the helpless and otherwise homeless children now sheltered in the asylum, or who may be brought there hereafter.

It is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the city or State, having been established for upwards of sixty-nine years. During all that long period, it has given not only shelter, but education and moral and industrial traning to the friendless orphan. The community abounds with living evidences of its value. It has annually sent from its walls well trained boys and girls, many of whom now grown to maturity, some of them old and grey-headed, are among our most excellent citizens. It has doubtless made good men and women of thousands of poor little forsaken ones, who but for its saving influences, would in all probability have grown old in vice and become a nuisance and burden to the public as paupers and criminals.

Do not the public owe a debt to the asylum?

It is in no sense a sectarian institution, its Managers and Trustees having always been, as at present, members and representatives of nearly all denominations. It receives children from one to nine years of age, cares for and instructs

them until they are from twelve to fourteen years old, when they are indentured to good families until of legal age. The number at present in the asylum is 110, viz: 61 boys and 49 girls.

It has hitherto been supported by the voluntary contributions of our benevolent fellow citizens, but the greatly increased cost of provisions, &c., renders these contributions entirely inadequate to its wants, even with the most careful economy, and the Managers are reluctantly driven by necessity to offer this petition for assistance in their good work. it is very difficult to support those already in the asylum, and without further aid, we shall be compelled to refuse those orphans who may apply, alas, now more numerous than ever before in the history of our country.

With an admirable building (on Stricker street, between Saratoga and Lexington,) capable of accommodating three hundred boys and girls, in comfort and convenience, surpassed by none in the city, it is a pity that our resourses are too small to allow us to receive half that number. Will you not aid us in saving these helpless orphans from lives of poverty and crime? Is it not wise economy to pay a small sum to make an exposed child a good citizen, than a large one to arrest and punish the criminal, or to support the wothless and vicious pauper? But we will not indulge in despondency, but will hope that this venerable and excellent institution will receive that kind consideration from your Honorable Body, which its importance demands.

An annual appropriation by the State of Maryland of $3,000, is thought to be sufficient at the present.

On behalf of the Managers,

E. BAYNARD, President.

TRUSTEES.

Galloway Cheston,	Rev. Franklin Wilson,
Geo. A. Davis,	H. D. Harvey,
Hamilton Easter,	Franklin T. King.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Jno. R. Yates,	Mrs. Alex. Shriver,
" Jas. C. Thomas,	" Saml. Shoemaker,
" Wm. Lawrason,	" Baynard,
Miss Purviance,	" Wm. J. Hoffman,
Mrs. M. Smith,	" Hamilton Easter,
" C. Hollins,	Miss A. Harris.
" H. Gaither,	

We beg to be considered as a beneficiary of the State of Maryland.

THE UNION PROTESTANT INFIRMARY.

This institution is designed for the accommodation of the indigent sick of all Protestant denominations, and paying patients are also admitted. It is economically managed, and an appropriation would prove very acceptable to the managers. The Committee was courteously received by Miss Purviance, the philanthropic President, and recommend an appropriation of twelve hundred dollars.

THE HUMANE IMPARTIAL SOCIETY.

The Managers of this association have in charge twin charities, known as the "Aged Women's Home," and the "Aged Men's Home." Both are well managed, deserving of consideration, and no doubt will be favorably acted upon. We would suggest an appropriation of five hundred dollars for each institution for two years.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

Another of those charities which appeal to our better natures, and the contemplation of which is calculated to strongly bias the mind of the Legislator, who is an eye witness of the good work, the noble ladies in charge are prosecuting. It is a deserving institution as its name would indicate. Its financial affairs appear to be economically administered, and the ninety-seven infants, which your Committee beheld, mutely appealed for a favorable consideration of the application for an appropriation made by the lady Managers. During the past year, the institution met with a serious loss from an accidental fire on their premises, and help to some extent appears much wanted. An annual appropriation of $3,000 for two years is earnestly recommended.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

This is an asylum for soldiers of the Federal Army, who were disabled in the late war, and who are unable to support themselves. It is managed by a number of enthusiastic ladies who would be very glad to receive an appropriation in aid of the institution. But in consideration of the fact as stated of having $17,000 on hand, we deem it unnecessary of recommending an appropriation at this time.

THE UNION ORPHAN ASYLUM.

There are eighty orphans of various ages in this institution, one of the finest buildings in the city, who are the children of deceased Federal soldiers. orphanage always appeals to the better feelings of men, and the General Assembly will not hesitate to give a reasonable appropriation for

this institution if it needs it, and the ladies in charge, claim that it does. An appropriation of $2,500, annually, for two years, is recommended.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

An appropriation of ———, to this institution, annually, for a few years, would give new life to it. The School of Design, an important branch, has over 400 night pupils, and great benefit is experienced by poor young mechanics from the instruction there received. It is desired to fit up the rooms occupied by this school, in attendance upon which are many young ladies who are becoming very accomplished in this respect. The general character of the Maryland Institute for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, is too well known to require any detail of its object at our hands.

THE MARYLAND BLIND ASYLUM.

Here the committee were agreeably entertained by their visit, the entire operations of the establishment being thoroughly inspected. Mr. F. D. Morrison, the Superintendent, appears to be the "right man in the right place," and his efforts in behalf of those unfortunates under his control have been very successful. The institution is one which appeals strongly to the sympathies of those whom Providence has blessed with the privilege of good eyesight, and one's interest cannot but be enhanced by a personal inspection of the proficiency of the pupils, both in an educational and mechanical point of view. The loss of the inestimable faculty which they have sustained, seems to have sharpened other faculties, and they are in every respect a credit to themselves and preceptors. The Managers ask for an appropriation of $15,000, and any sum which may be appropriated will be carefully husbanded. New buildings are now nearly completed, and will be occupied during the next summer.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

This institution owes its origin to the liberality of that public benefactress, Mrs. Emily MacTavish, who has so profusely scattered her charities over our State. It was established in 1864, since which time $105,000 have been expended in the erection of buildings and improvement of grounds. The purpose of the institution, as shown by the charter, is "To establish and maintain, in the city of Baltimore, an institution to afford a refuge to females who had the misfortune to lead an evil life, and who wish to abandon their vicious course and reform. Persons are to be received without distinction of creed, age or place of birth or residence." The cost of supporting the House has amounted to $16,481.58, all of which sum, save $750 appropriated by the State, has

been furnished by private contributions. The building was opened for reception of applicants in August, 1864, since which time one hundred and ninety-eight women and girls have enjoyed its protection. The government of the inmates is strict, but kind, and their time is occupied in part by sewing, washing, and other industrial pursuits, which contribute in a small degree toward their support. The Managers, the past year, have contracted a debt of $25,000 in enlarging and improving the establishment, and petition the State, through your Honorable Bodies, to aid them in its liquidation.

The committee, after a thorough inspection of the premises, was deeply impressed with the conviction that this is one of the noblest works of our intelligent and benevolent people, and most deserving of assistance in the accomplishment of the object of its magnanimous founders and its disinterested and self-sacrificing Managers. We know of no institution to which the title of "reformatory" is so applicable, nor one which is calculated to lessen crime, degradation and misery to a greater extent.

We append herewith the report of the President, and recommend an annual appropriation of three thousand dollars for two years.

[B.]

To the Honorable, the Committee appointed by the General Assembly of Maryland, to visit the Beneficiary Institutions of the State in the City of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:—The President of the Board of Managers of the House of the Good Shepherd, of the city of Baltimore, respectfully represents that no formal report of the Institution having been published, he offers to your consideration the following statement of its organization, object and operations:

The House of the Good Shepherd was established in 1864, with funds donated by the late Mrs. Emily MacTavish, grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. One hundred and five thousand dollars have already been expended from this source in the purchase of the ground, and the erection of buildings and wall of enclosure. A debt of twenty-five thousand dollars has been incurred within the past year for the extension of the original lot of ground. No money has been received from the State, but one-half of the Legislature's appropriation of 1867—seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The object of the institution, as set forth in the articles of incorporation is: "Article 2d. To establish and maintain in the city of Baltimore, an institution to afford a refuge to

females who have had the misfortune to lead an evil life, and who wish to abandon their vicious course and reform. Persons are to be received without distinction of creed, age, or place of birth or residence.

"Article 5th. This institution shall be under the charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd," an association of ladies who devote themselves, their time, and all their means exclusively to the care, instruction and reformation of that otherwise friendless class of unfortunates.

The ladies of this community conduct the establishment without receiving any pecuniary compensation for their services, solely through motives of charity and benevolence.

It may be proper to state that similar institutions have been in successful operation for a number of years in the cities of Louisville, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New Orleans, New York, Cincinnati and Buffalo. In most, if not all of these cities, the States wherein they are located contribute liberally to their maintenance. In Louisville—the parent house—the State pays forty cents for adults and thirty cents for junior inmates per day. In Cincinnati the control of the female prison is committed entirely to the management of a similar community of ladies, with a result most satisfactory to the friends of humanity, and economical to the State Treasury.

A kind and strict discipline is enforced without resort to harsh or painful treatment of the inmates. They are not subjected to the observation of visitors, and the names of individuals are not disclosed even to the members of the community. Everything is done to gain the confidence of these unfortunate creatures, and with such success that in a short time after their entrance into the institution they generally conform to the regulations of the house with docility and affection. The rule requires all to be industriously employed, and every one is instructed in some fitting trade or occupation to qualify her to earn an honest livelihood on her departure from the institution.

This House of the Good Shepherd was opened in August, 1864. Since that time one hundred and ninety-eight women and girls have been admitted to the benefits of the institution. At present seventy-four are actually residing in the House. These are divided into three separate classes. The "Magdalenes," who, having shown for a long period of time evidence of entire reformation, are permitted to remain permanently in the House.

The "Penitents," who are retained for a longer or shorter period of time, according to circumstances, and afterwards returned to their friends, or provided with safe homes.

The third class are called "The Children of Preservation," being children of unruly habits, or the offspring of vicious parents.

These children are kept entirely apart from the other inmates, in the work-room, the refectory, recreation-ground and dormitory.

The cost of maintaining the institution from its commencement to the close of the past year, has been sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents, ($16,481.58.) This amount does not include the donations in kind and material received from the generous friends of the institution. The money has been derived, in part, from the earnings of the inmates, and the contributions of the benevolent and humane.

By strenuous efforts, the managers have heretofore succeeded in providing means to support the institution, which could accommodate but a limited number of inmates. The spacious addition recently made to the buildings will afford accommodation to the numerous applicants who are almost daily seeking the shelter of this asylum. For want of the requisite means, the ladies are often reluctantly compelled to refuse admission to many who wish to place themselves under their charge. To meet the emergency, the managers and ladies of the House of the Good Shepherd therefore respectfully petition the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, considering the great good already effected by this institution, and the advantages it confers on the community at large, to grant them a certain amount *per caput*, payable by the Comptroller semi-annually, for the average number of persons admitted and supported during the year. If a stated allowance be granted by your Honorable Body, it will enable the ladies to receive all who may seek their protection and guidance, and thus save hundreds of unhappy creatures from temporal and eternal ruin.

They desire your Honorable Body to designate proper officials to inspect the establishment and books, from time to time, and ascertain if the house is conducted for the public good.

They beg leave to suggest that the Mayor of the city, the State's Attorney and the Marshall of Police, be appointed for the above purposes, and their approval to the draft of the President of the Board of Managers, be a warrant to the Comptroller for the semi-annual payment of the allowance awarded.

THOMAS FOLEY, *President*,

Board Directors House Good Shepherd.

BALTIMORE, February 7th, 1868.

GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The name of this institution indicates its character and it is managed with that success which characterizes the business operations generally of this class of our citizens. The Managers modestly request that their property of the association be exempted from taxation, and we respectfully recommend that their request be granted.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution, under the presidency of Prof. N. C. Brooks, assisted by an able Faculty, is in a flourishing condition. The President desires an increase of the free scholarship, so as to give Wicomico county a free pupil and Baltimore city, two more with a proportionate increase of the State appropriation. The matter will receive due consideration no doubt, and we recommend a scholarship from each of the Senatorial Districts, and the sum of sixty dollars for each scholar.

ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM.

This institution was opened in 1856; more room being absolutely necessary, it was transferred from time to time until the completion of its present building. Since its opening, 1,044 infants, from the babe of an hour old to the child of four years, have been received into the institution; and now, the present building being too small, the Managers design erecting another wing, for which they appeal for aid from your Honorable Bodies. Five thousand dollars is a small amount, taking into consideration the vast amount of suffering which will be relieved, and an annual appropriation of $1,500 is cheerfully recommended by your committee.

THE BALTIMORE INFIRMARY.

A visit to this establishment, which is connected with the Maryland University School of Medicine, was also made, and your Committee were pleased and instructed by all they witnessed. An application has been made for assistance, to which your attention is invited.

ST. ANTHONY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This is a praiseworthy institution. One hundred and thirty children are now in the building—chiefly of German parents. A small appropriation will assist them very materially in their earnest effort to relieve orphanage. We suggest an appropriation of $1,000.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This noble institution has been in existence forty-five years, supported entirely by contributions from the Man-

agers, and the State can have no worthier beneficiary; and they confidently appeal to your kind sympathy, knowing that you will not turn them empty-handed away. Your Committee ask for a special appropriation of $1,500 to assist them in their mission of doing the young infinite good.

THE HEBREW ASYLUM.

This beneficent institution has lately been founded by, and is under the supervision of a number of zealous ladies of the Hebrew faith. They have succeeded by their indefatigable exertions in erecting a magnificent building, on the most approved plan, embracing all the modern improvements of heating, ventilation, &c. In very rare instances does this thrifty and energetic class of the community become a tax upon the State, and scarce a member of that religious persuasion can be found in any reformatory or charitable institution which is a beneficiary of the State.

The management of the establishment is not intended to be partial or sectional in its character, but the doors are to be thrown open to all worthy applicants of any denomination. They are still some $17,000 in debt, and appeal to the State for pecuniary aid. It affords the Committee much pleasure to present the claims of this liberal and benevolent institution, to your Honorable Bodies, as unusually meritorious and worthy of the most generous support.

We cheerfully recommend an appropriation of $5,000.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Is located some two miles from the City of Baltimore, on or near the Frederick road. The school is now conducted in temporary buildings; but a very imposing new structure is in course of erection, built of granite, 134 feet front, and 62 feet deep, upon which, in connection with the improvement of the grounds, (100 acres, donated by the late Mrs. Emily MacTavish,) $50,000, raised entirely by private donations, have already been expended, and it is estimated that it will require at least $30,000 more to complete and put the institution in working condition. There are now 47 boys from different parts of the State cared for in the temporary buildings, and being instructed in the different mechanical arts, and becoming quite proficient as carpenters, shoemakers and tailors, as well as farmers and gardeners. The new building, when finished, which result is hoped to be attained during the coming summer, will accommodate 300 boys. The object of the institution is to protect orphans and children of dissolute parents from vicious company, keep them from the streets of the city, and rear them morally and physically, so that hereafter they may become useful members of society.

Archbishop Spalding and members of the Board of Managers, cordially welcomed the Committee to the institution, and extended every facility for a critical examination of the premises. The unimproved land is being gradually reclaimed, and it is hoped, in a few years, to make the whole of it a garden, when the institution will, to a great extent, be self-sustaining. Your Committee are fully convinced of the laudable object of the President and Board of Managers, and earnestly recommend an appropriation of $25,000 for two years, one-half for each year of 1868 and 1869.

ST. AGNES HOSPITAL.

The committee in their tour of inspection visited this philanthropic institution, where they were met by the founder of it, Charles M. Dougherty, Esq., and his estimable lady, whose name it bears, and whose private purse has supplied all deficiency, also, Sister Mary Ann, the mother of the institution, and were afforded the fullest opportunity for investigating the operations of the establishment. During the year 1867 there were 376 patients admitted, 176 of whom were males, and 200 females. Of these, 252 were discharged, and 98 remain, 52 charity and 46 paying patients. There were 270 charity patients among the whole number received for the year, and all who applied were always admitted, whether able to pay or not. The institution is well managed, has done much towards alleviating the sufferings of the indigent sick, and the liberal efforts of the founder should receive, as we have no doubt they will, due consideration at the hands of the General Assembly. It is desirable to make some addition to the present accommodations; and to aid them in this act, the committee would suggest an appropriation of $5,000 for two years.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your favorable consideration.

Z. POTEET, *Chairman*,
J. R. BLAKE,
A. S. PERCY,
H. BECK,

House Committee.

WASHINGTON A. SMITH, *Ch'm.*
ISAAC M. DENSON,
O. HAMMOND,

Senate Committee.